"HOT BAKED" ATMOSPHERE

Is What the Masses Get From the Politicians

"Young Republican" Discusses the Oregon Timber Land Frauds Without Gloves

And Shows That the Young Men of the Nation Must Apply the Remedy for All Existing Evils

The Journal has recently called attention to some gigantic frauds being perpetrated upon the people under the laws governing the timber lands of the state of Oregon. These frauds are more gigantic and far-reaching than is commonly suspected, but the people are so selfish, as a whole, that they never stop to think of remedying the matter, unless the matter concerns them directly. Most of human kind do not care whether their neighbor is being defrauded or not, so long as they feel that they are not being swindled themselves. This selfishness is a rather expensive luxury, as the good people will learn some day, perhaps when too late. They are something of the character of the people in the days of Columbus. It took that brave navigator 18 years to get the people of his country let him discover America. As he took every available opportunity to forward his enterprise, the people used every opportunity to defeat his plans and schemes. And in the face of very good evidence the people worked against him, for it was well known that among his collections he had pieces of wood, vegetation and other evidences which must have floated from an another unknown country. The discovery of two bodies of dark skinned men on the shore added to the weight of the argument of Columbus, that there must be land where these men and other evidences drifted from. In the face of this Columbus had to wait for 18 years before the royalty could be induced to offer him the necessary aid.

The people of Oregon are, relatively occupying the same position as were the people in 1490. We see the evidence of fraud, we hear of the corporations reaching out and taking millions of acres, we have not, as yet, been perceptibly affected by it all, hence we are inclined to pass it by, until we find where we are being deprived, then we will begin to wake up. We have better evidence than Columbus had when he discovered America, but, I suppose, the man who points out these facts, facts of such vital importance to every man, woman and child in Oregon, will have to climb upon a fence and sit and wait for the people to let him save them from impending ruin. When the people begin to find out what is going on, they will make a loud noise in their own behalf. It will be "noise," because the work will have been done by that time, and all the talking and gesticulating the people can do will be raked into the corral, and some nice, big, fat corporation de lis timbersky will have their agents press the same into small-sized bricks, label them "Baked Atmosphere (by the people)" and lay them upon the shelf in the basement to dry and keep cool.

Now is the time to talk. Now is the time to gesticulate. As St. Paul said, "Now is the day of salvation." He may not have been referring to timber land frauds, but I am. And now is the day, if the people ever expect any salvation from the land deals which are surely and quietly taking the valuable timber from the hands of the commonwealth, and placing it in the hands of timber concerns or railroad companies.

How is it done? It is as simply done as it is a simple matter to answer the question of "How?". First of all I charge the blame to the fact that the people have no say whatever, under the law, or under anything else. They are tied hand and foot, and sit by, and the timber workers have every freedom to get what they want. Laugh now, but with direct nomination by the people we would soon have a stop to this sort of thing. Instead of the explanations being tendered to the corporation, when the people have been victorious, it would be explanations are in order to the "people," when the corporations have been victorious.

Under the present party methods those in command of the situation are not required by the "people" to explain how this corporation or that corporation came into possession of a million acres of the best land in Oregon, which is palpably an open detriment to the people, and not within the meaning of the law. Such high-handed work, under direct nomination, in which the common people will have some say, will be immediately met, and when the "constituents" ask for an explanation, it will very likely be forthcoming. There will be less play to the corporation, and a little more to the common farmer, hayseed and rube. When the people have the power, then the smiling and kid-gloved politician will pay some respect to them, as well as their wishes. Let an honest, horny-handed son of the soil today approach the choice of the people, and ask him him how it came about that some railroad company just secured ownership to all the best railroad land in that part of the country, and if it is right, and what would the horny-handed man get? He would be told no explanations were due him, and if he is looking for information the government run a "bureau" for just such cases.

Indeed he would be fortunate if he didn't fare as did Private Geo. W. Peck, when he was putting down the Rebellion. He entered the general's tent to explain what was the next necessary move for the army to make in order to clean out the whole Southern Confederacy. When the general got through with Private Peck, Peck decided that the general, the army, and the whole country could go to thunder (wherever that was) for all he cared. So the horny-handed son of the soil could thank his lucky stars if he got out with anything—except his vote. Of course, they wouldn't take that, just then.

The "forest reserve" is the latest thing attracting attention in the timber line. In a few years, at the present rate, Oregon will be a collection of "reserves," and will be so thoroughly "reserved" that the proprietors will simply prefix that little thing called "pre," and then we will be known way back East as a new country.

Under this "reserve" system can be operated the most damnable frauds, and the people robbed, pure and simple, out of their great and resourceful state, of which they have been justly proud. All this can be done "legally," so far as technicality is concerned, but morally or in accordance with the intention of the law, NEVER. There will be a day of reckoning with the "common people." The day of reckoning is now an incident in the life of a corporation, but later it will be an event in the history of the people of Oregon.

It is not right for millions of acres of the richest lands in the state to be controlled by a corporation. It is not the intention of the law that it should be so owned. Through technical administration of those in power, those who represent the people in these matters, the corporations have now secured control of all the available timber and the bulk of the timber lands in Oregon. This would never have happened had the representatives of the people insisted upon the primary rights of the people. This question is now before the people. It is an important one.

To illustrate the "forest reserve" practice, we will say a corporation, through one of its agents, selects a large strip of territory of rocks, sands, anything but good land. The poorer the land the better. Generally it will be a mountainous selection. The corporation then secures settlers to go on these barren hills and prove up on them. After proof has been made the corporation or company, will have a piece of land fifteen or twenty miles by forty or fifty miles long (the claims having been signed over to it by these settlers) and composed of nothing but rocks and probably some brush, second or third growth timber. Having possession of this land the company is ready to begin "business." A silence follows here. Next thing we know the government has "created" a "reserve" in a certain section of the country, and it will be found to cover this land. Well, of course, after the government has so bemeaned itself to take this land away from one of our modern enterprises, without its "consent," it becomes incumbent upon the government to reimburse these companies. To pay them back for what they have spent in settling up the government's country. In short, to be fair with its subjects, else they might go somewhere else to live. In settling with these companies the government issues to them what is termed "script." This is worth at the least consideration $4.50 an acre. This "script" is a certificate from the government and will entitle these companies or the holders to select and other lands in the whole country, in lieu of those the government so unceremoniously "took away from them" in order to have another "reserve" which the state was famishing for, and without which it might be expected the people would declare secession. The government stands, you see, between two fires. The people must have "reserves" and the corporations and railroad companies must have homesteads! You can understand why, when you once understand that railroad companies must have people living in this country else no one would be there to ride on the cars. The company wants the lands settled up to get more car fare; but then the people are stubborn and want "reserves."

With "script" worth from $4.50 an acre and upwards, and the whole of creation, or so much thereof as the government can give a deed to, waiting to be gobbled up, the holders file on the best lands and thus the individual is sacrificed for the corporate method. If I had a couple of weeks off, instead of going to the beach and looking at the ocean, which doesn't cost us anything, yet I should figure up this acreage and the timber that have been absorbed in this manner. It will run well into the millions of acres and billions of feet of lumber.

Now, that this is the method, it is going to be pushed to its extreme. What are the people going to do with those who sold them out? As I said before, the legal aspect may be sufficient for some to base their actions upon, but will that reckon with the people? The legal aspect says "the people be damned." What if the people should say "the corporation be damned?" The corporation smiles at this, and thinks of the Dutchman who ordered his man Jakey to "tie the dog loose."

But under the present methods who wouldn't smile at the people? How could a corporation rest more secure? More free from any accounting to the commonwealth? But, the present methods are going to be changed. The young Republican is going to do it. He is going to rejuvinate this tax-ridden and plundered government of ours, into a nation for the people of that nation. When that day dawns the voice of the people will be heard far above the roars of the doomed combines, and all will be settled "in a twinkling of an eye." The people of the state must arise to protect their own. Under direct nomination all will be changed.

Suppose the people living in the community of Sumpter, Oregon, are against this new "reserve" proposition now being perpetrated upon them, what good will it all do? Will their voice be heard? The mines may be wrecked, but we must have more "reserves;" then more script, then more choice timber lands selected and resold to the Eastern people coming west. Script is now as scarce as oysters in church sociable soup.

Washington said many great things, Lincoln did, too. Many other great men said great things, and I want to go on record for saying one great thing myself, and it is this: "That, under the present political standard, all this government is for, and maintained for, is to be robbed and plundered. That is what it is for." When the young man leads with the banner of "direct nomination," the people of Sumpter will be heard. The people of all Oregon will be heard. The lands will be owned by the people as it is intended they should. It will erase that disgraceful farce carried on in the government land offices where a poor lone squatter is contested to the hilt by the claim he didn't improve his land sufficiently, that he didn't stay on it long enough, etc., ad lib., and ad absurd, and while fighting over a piece of ground of 160 acres, a railroad company at the other wicket is loading its arms with certificates for millions of acres. Of course the farce is under the law, but the moral sense of right nauseates when it sees such inconsistent and partial practice.

This will all stop under direct nomination. In no other way will the people ever secure their rights. The present method has had the opportunity, but failed to use it. The people will have the next opportunity, under the new method.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN.

Prince and American Girl.

Le Matin, of Paris, declares that Miss Gladys Deacon is the young woman of whom the Crown Prince of Prussia is enamored, and to whom he is really engaged. It asserts also that Miss Deacon averred her ultimatum in these words:

Your Highness. I love you as you love me, but you'll recognize that it is worthier of you as of myself that I should insist upon the marriage being not morganic and secret, as is the custom in certain branches of your family, but an open, legal, proclaimed marriage, duly announced to the chancelleries of Europe.

And the Crown Prince is said to have been Deaconized by that right royal bluff from the American girl and to have gone down before it as the prairie flower nestling to the cooing west wind.

But where will Papa Wilhelm land in on the play?

Will he unto the youngsters say: "Bless you, mine children, I und Gott are mit you?"

Ach! It is not to was!—Sacramento Bee.

Manfred's Communion With Nature.

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.
I love not man the less, but Nature more,
From these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle with the universe, and feel
What I can ne'er express, yet can not all conceal.

—Byron.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in Stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

WATER AS A REJUVENATOR.

Demonstration at Meeting of New York Vegetarian Society.

Water considered as a rejuvenator was the novel feature of a paper on "The Influence of Water Upon Health and Longevity" read by Dr. A. L. Wood at the meeting of the New York Vegetarian society held the other evening at 128 East Twenty-eighth street, says the New York Evening Post.

During the past year he said that he had taken about one gallon of distilled water a day, with the result that he had become stronger, healthier and more elastic and flexible in joint and muscle, although sixty-two years of age, than he had been since boyhood, and he demonstrated his flexibility by placing the palms of his hands flat upon the floor without bending his knees and by standing on one foot and putting the other to his face. He had stood on a box eight inches in height and touched the floor with his fingers. The results were produced by the powerful solvent properties of distilled water in removing from the system the deposits of lime and other earthy salts and minerals which bring on premature hardening of the tissues.

Dr. Wood said that neither boiling nor filtering rendered impure water safe to use. Boiling did not destroy all the worst disease germs, but condensed the other impurities in the water and made it more impure than before. Disease germs breed with great rapidity in the best filters and pass through with the water. The only safe water to use for drinking and cooking is that purified by distillation.

MARVELS OF THE FUTURE.

Charles R. Dow Tells of New Wonders of Wireless Telegraphy.

Charles R. Dow spoke of the discoveries in wireless telegraphy of Marconi at the ninth annual banquet of the Manufacturers' association of New York, which was held the other night, says the New York Times, at the Union League club, Brooklyn.

"You will soon be able," he said, "to file dispatches in Brooklyn to be sent to ships far out at sea."

He declared that it is impossible to steal Marconi messages, as many believe, as sending and receiving instruments are tuned in harmony, and there is a possibility of infinite combination in tuning. He said:

"The isolation of ships on the ocean will soon come to an end. Ships, too, will be kept safe by a tiny instrument to warn them of the approach of other ships. Travel on railways will be made infinitely safer, as every engine cab will carry an instrument and be able to talk with trains on the road ahead and behind it. Armies and navies will move under wireless orders.

"The Associated Press will be able to bulletin messages in Chicago to be sent instantaneously and coincidently to a thousand American cities. Marconi may have unraveled the great secret of the universe, and your shops and factories may be run soon by impulses from the coalfields of West Virginia. It may be a potent force which will bring about an industrial revolution and aid in bringing about the complete brotherhood of man."

CORNET IN THE PULPIT.

Pastor Surprised His Congregation by Playing Hymns.

At the evangelical services held in the First Methodist Episcopal church at Hackensack, N. J., the other night Rev. H. Bishop Leech, the pastor, remarked, "Fifteen years ago I learned to play a cornet."

The next moment his audience was surprised to see him lift a cornet from his pulpit, and then he played hymns on it as though he had been in constant training for months, says the Philadelphia Press. It was another of Pastor Leech's original surprises. Last summer he put an electric fan behind the pulpit to keep himself cool and placed palm leaf fans in every seat of the church for the benefit of his congregation.

Fishing For Ducks.

In India an ingenious scheme is practiced for taking ducks on a line, which is attached at one end to a flexible stick stuck up in the mud, the other extremity having a double pointed needle of bone attached to it. The latter is baited by stringing upon it some grains of corn. Presently along comes Mr. Duck, swallows the needle and finds himself a captive the moment he tries to fly away. In olden times the Cape Cod fishermen depended largely for bait upon the seafowl they took on their voyages. To catch them they threw out fishing lines with hooks on the end, to which were attached chunks of cod liver. The latter floated because of the oil they contained, and murres, gulls and other birds swallowing them were quickly pulled in, skinned and chopped ""

The Truth at Last.

"Oh, doctor, is it very dangerous to swallow cement?"

"Very dangerous, indeed."

"And gutta percha, doctor?"

"Very serious."

"And porcelain—oh, doctor, is it very poisonous?"

"Excuse me, madam; have you attempted suicide?"

"No; I've swallowed one of my false teeth."—Pearson's.

State School Money to Loan

Some of the advantages to the borrower by using state school money:

1st. At any time, after one year, you can pay the whole or any portion of the loan.

2d. If desired the loan will continue for **ten years**, provided the interest is paid promptly.

3d. You deal with **home people**, and the interest you pay is not sent to some foreign country, but is used for school purposes only within the state.

4th. There is no unnecessary delay, as the board acts promptly upon all applications.

Only improved farm property is accepted as security.

For further information call on or address F. A. TURNER, Attorney for State Land Board, Salem, Oregon. 8-16-wtf

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR

The People Have Adopted Direct Legislation and Demand the Enactment of Flat Salaries--Take the Initiative for a Special Session.

Whereas, The platforms of all political parties in Oregon this year have declared for Flat Salaries for state officials, for abolishing all perquisites and payment of all fees collected into the state treasury, and

Whereas, The failure to enact this law before the state officials now elected enter upon their term of office, beginning in January, 1903, would leave the present system of compensation in full effect for four years, therefore,

We, the undersigned citizens of Oregon, would most respectfully petition Your Excellency, Governor T. T. Geer, to call a special session of the general assembly, to beconvened a sufficient time before the regular session of 1903,

I. To enact a Flat Salary Law, and repeal all laws giving state officials fees and perquisites.

II. To enact a law to carry into immediate effect the provisions of the Initiative and Referendum Amendment to our State Constitution.

NAMES.	POSTOFFICE.

Please cut out the above petition and sign your name to the same and secure the signatures of as many more neighbors as you can conveniently obtain.

Forward the same to this office to be transmitted to the governor at your earliest convenience.

Additional copies of this petition can be obtained by addressing the The Journal office, Salem, Ore.

THE COMMUTER.

How He Spends His Hours of Daily Railroad Traveling.

The much abused suburbanites, whom the cartoonists picture as coming to the city every morning from "Lonesomehurst," "Lost Man's Lane," "Prunchurst-by-the-Trolley" and other places with equally suggestive names, are an interesting class of individuals. The transient element of the city's population spends several hours every day whirling over the railroads. When the novelty of these daily bits of railroading has passed into the monotony of years of travel through the same country the commuter has learned to make the best of the time he spends on the train.

The "card fiend" is a prominent figure in this class. Both morning and evening four or five games of cards are going on in every smoking car, and it is safe to say that thousands of dollars change hands in this "innocent amusement" while the players are hurrying to or from business.

Next to the "card sharp" is the man who only enjoys his cigar and paper. He is oblivious to all his surroundings and only shows animation when he is at his journey's end.

Many of the policies and plans of some of this city's most successful business men have been born or developed on these trains. The short respite between the bustle of the city and the cares of home life is to this type of man a season for meditation.

Another interesting commuter is the individual who is on good terms with all his fellows. He travels up and down through the car exercising his repertory of latest jokes or sympathizing with some gloomy looking friend who thinks that all the world is against him. He seems to never grow weary in his well doing.

The train life of the commuter is now and then enlivened by wrecks. Though tossed about and sometimes cut and bruised, he generally escapes serious injury. Such experiences as these he considers the spice and coloring of his existence.—New York Mail and Express.

COLOR OF GOLD COINS.

Reasons For Differences In Tint of Coins of French Mintage.

Some time ago a Frenchman placed together a number of gold coins of French mintage of the beginning, middle and end of the last century. He was much surprised to see that they differed in color. He set about finding out the reasons for this difference, and the results of his investigations have been published in La Nature.

There is a paleness about the yellow of the 10 and 20 franc pieces which bear the effigies of Napoleon I and Louis XVIII that is not observed in the goldpieces of later mintage. One admirer of these coins speaks of their color as a "beautiful paleness" and expresses regret that it is lacking in later coins. The explanation of it is very simple. The alloy that entered into the French gold coins of those days contained as much silver as copper, and it was the silver that gave the coins their interesting paleness.

The coins of the era of Napoleon III were more golden in hue. The silver had been taken out of the alloy.

The gold coins of today have a still warmer and deeper tinge of yellow. This is because the Paris mint, as well as that in London, melts the gold and the copper alloy in hermetically sealed boxes, which prevents the copper from being somewhat bleached, as it always is when it is attacked by hot air. So the present coins have the full warmness of tint that a copper alloy can give.

If the coins of today are not so handsome in the opinion of amateur collectors as those issued by the first Napoleon, they are superior to those of either of the Napoleons in the fact that it costs less to make them. The double operation of the oxidation of the copper and cleaning it off the surface of the coin with acids is no longer employed, and the large elimination of copper from the surface of the coins, formerly practiced, made them less resistant under wear and tear than are the coins now in circulation.

THE Goat Herd

I bought a flock of thirty-seven goats, common ones, not Angoras, writes W. H. Winters of Arkansas to Wool Markets and Sheep. I must confess that I was somewhat prejudiced against them, but after an experience of eight months with them I find them to be the most pleasant and easily handled animals that I ever owned. A fence three feet high, if it stands erect, will hold them in lot or pasture. If it leans from them they will climb upon it and jump down on the other side. If you will lean a board against the fence, barn or house, they will climb to the top of it. They delight to climb a leaning board and slide down like boys sliding on cellar doors. They soon take up with their home and will come up to the house or barn two or three times a day, and every time it rains they lose no time getting home to shelter, while a sheep will remain out in the rain all day. The goats live and fatten on what other stock will not eat. They live principally on leaves, weeds and briers. They will more than pay their way in clearing brush land, weeds and briers. Green briers are especially bad in this country. Goats are very prolific, usually bringing twins and often triplets. Their flesh is said to resemble venison in taste. I have butchered and sold quite a number of goats the past summer. I can sell three or four goats to one sheep on this market. Almost every one who has eaten goat meat prefers it to mutton and, in fact, to almost any other meat. Goats do not seem to be subject to many of the diseases of the sheep or other animals.

The Angora's Fleece.

The most important product of the Angora goat is the long, silky, wavy fleece, used either pure or in connection with wool, silk or linen in a variety of fabrics for house furnishings and women's goods, brilliantines, linings, braid, plushes, astrakhan cloth, furniture coverings and a variety of other materials. The fine fabric called camet's hair is also of the best mohair and not from the camel, as would be supposed from the name. "Chamal" is the Arabic word for camel, and the Arabs also call the Angora goat the chamal.

There is a market for all the mohair produced in the country and, in fact, a greater demand from the mills than can be supplied. Two mills in Maine used 840,000 pounds of domestic mohair in 1899 and had to go abroad for 600,000 pounds more.

Home of the Angora.

The Angora goat derives its name from the province of Angora, in Asia Minor, where the species is said to have been evolved. Angora is also the name of the chief town in the province, being distant about 260 miles east from Constantinople and connected with Smyrna by rails. The area of the province is 20,000 square miles and the population under 1,000,000. The annual export of mohair is valued at $200,000.

A Curious Receipt.

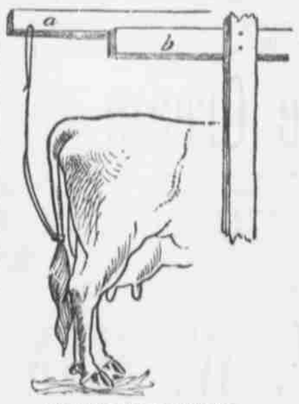
Hanover's registrar discovered a very curious document some time ago as he was looking through a bundle of papers that date back to the eighteenth century. The document is a receipt—probably the only one of its kind in existence—which was given to a Hanoverian captain by a canon of Duisburg during the Seven Years' war.

"I, the undersigned," it reads, "hereby acknowledge that I have received 50 blows of a stick, which were inflicted upon me by a lieutenant of Captain B's regiment as a punishment for the stupid and frivolous calumnies which I have uttered in regard to the regiment of chasseurs. For my imprudent words I now admit that I am profoundly sorry. I received my punishment lying on a heap of straw and held by two men, and I bear testimony to the fact that the officer struck me as vigorously as he could with a stick that was as thick as my finger.

"In proper form and with due gratitude I sign this receipt and avow that all therein is true."

A Clean Tail.

The simple device here illustrated can be used in nearly every cow stable to keep the tails clean and prevent the



DEVICE TO HOLD COW'S TAIL.

cows from switching during milking in fly time. A piece of heavy cord, with a loop in each end, is fastened above the cow at *a* and the other end slipped around her tail as shown. When she lies down, this will keep her tail out of the gutter and filth. When about to milk, hang the cord over a beam or hook at *b*, which will pull the tail above harm's way.—J. B. M. in New England Homestead.

High Priced Grain.

The high prices of grain this winter are not without their good results. Many a poultryman is feeding an increased ration of ground meat and bone or cut green bone and cut clover hay. Cooked vegetables are being added to the mash more frequently than when grain was cheap. High prices are making the average "henman" think more than he has done about balanced rations and new articles of food for his birds.

The man who has in his cellar a large bin of mangels, carrots, turnips and small potatoes, stowed away in the barn a lot of nice clover hay and well covered with straw a long row of soft headed cabbages faces high grain and a long winter with little fear. If he is situated so he can get green bone whenever he wants it he need not worry about profits.

If grain is high, do not go to using damaged food because it can be bought at a less price. Better feed a smaller quantity of good grain than a full feed of spoiled grain. Do not keep on with the old articles of food at high prices unless you have found you cannot do better. Corn and oats have advanced much more than wheat. Wheat is the cheapest food to us for eggs at present prices. Gluten meal, linseed meal, bran and all the waste products in the making of flour and starch are usually sold at a less price than their food value and go a long way in the feeding of hens.—Dr. N. W. Sanborn in Poultry Keeper.

Feeding Green Cut Bone.

I think the most satisfactory way to feed green cut bone is to give it two or three times a week, giving the hens all they will eat when not very hungry. Feed it at noon after a light feed of grain or about the middle of the afternoon. Many manufacturers advise feeding an ounce per hen per day, but I never had hens fed a good strong grain ration that would eat that much cut bone. In regular good feeding green bone or meat in some form should be a part of the ration at least every other day. Whether more or less other food is required will depend on the remainder of the ration and the condition of the flock. A flock which gets bone or meat regularly every two or three days will eat less grain as a rule on the days when it gets animal food, but will probably eat more grain, on the whole, than if it had no animal food. This is because a ration deficient in animal food, or deficient in any respect, is less appetizing and because the appetite in general fails when the system lacks something it needs and the lack is long continued.—Farm Poultry.